UNITED
NATIONS

TD

United Nations
Conference
on Trade and
Development

Distr.
General

TD/B/EX(16)/2
26 January 1998

Original: ENGLISH

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD
Sixteenth Executive Session
Geneva, 16 February 1998
Item 6 of the provisional agenda

UNCTAD'S TECHNICAL COOPERATION PLAN FOR 1998-2000

Note by the UNCTAD secretariat

1. UNCTAD IX, in paragraph 96 of "A Partnership for Growth and Development" (TD/378), invited the Board to consider annually "an indicative rolling three-year plan for technical cooperation".

2. The Trade and Development Board, at its forty-fourth session, in October 1997, requested the secretariat "to prepare the rolling-three year technical cooperation plan for 1998-2000 for consideration by the Working Party at the second part of its thirtieth session in December 1997 and thereafter by the Trade and Development Board at its first executive session in 1998, with a view to rationalizing the technical cooperation plan" (decision 444(XLIV)).

3. The Working Party, at its session in December 1997, considered the Technical Cooperation Plan for 1998-2000 and requested the secretariat when transmitting it to the Board to incorporate comments and suggestions made by members of the Working Party. The Plan as submitted herewith is therefore an updated version of that presented to the Working Party.

4. UNCTAD's Technical Cooperation Plan for 1998-2000 has two parts: part I contains the summary tables, while part II contains the working sheets on which those tables are based.

GE.98-50090

5. The Plan is intended to implement the Technical Cooperation Strategy of UNCTAD adopted by the Board at its fifteenth executive session in June 1997.[1] It is intended to:

(a) Inform delegations, cooperating organizations and other interested parties of the operational activities UNCTAD has undertaken in 1997 and those which have been approved for 1998 and subsequent years as well as those which the secretariat is proposing for the period 1998-2000;

(b) Facilitate discussions with potential donors on the mobilization of the necessary extrabudgetary resources to implement the plan; and

(c) Serve as the secretariat's monitoring tool.

6. The information contained herein is divided into:

(a) Actual expenditures incurred in 1997, as of 31 October 1997;

(b) Approved/ongoing activities for which projects are being implemented in accordance with project documents agreed with donor(s); and

(c) New or proposed activities. Inclusion of such proposals in the Plan is based on one or more of the following considerations:

(i) An explicit request from a developing country or country in transition, accepted by the secretariat subject to the mobilization of the necessary funds; or

(ii) Implementation of action requested by UNCTAD IX, the Board or a Commission; or

(iii) Implementation of the work programme set out in the programme narrative for the UNCTAD programme budget for 1998-1999.

7. Since part of the Plan is contingent on the mobilization of additional resources, it follows that by no means all of the new proposals will in fact be carried out. In addition, new requests will be received and existing proposals may be modified, thereby necessitating constant modifications to the Plan.

I. Main features of the Plan

8. The subject matter of the projects is in line with the contents of "A Partnership for Growth and Development" and in particular with the areas of focus mentioned in paragraph 97 thereof. These areas of focus, which

---

[1] In March 1997, at its fourteenth executive session, the board took note of the Technical Cooperation Plan for the period 1997-1999.

correspond to the four work programme areas of the secretariat, are recalled in the respective working sheets of the Division concerned.

9. The Plan forecasts an expansion of UNCTAD's technical cooperation activities, on the basis of projects approved and about to be approved. Delivery in 1997 is estimated at about $24 million. This should increase by about 10 per cent in 1998. Expansion is taking place in each of the four main areas of UNCTAD's work (summary table 1), i.e. there is no significant shift in activities among programmes. The operationally oriented activities of the Division for Services Infrastructure for Development and Trade Efficiency remain by far the single largest programme.

10. There has been a distinct shift in activities favouring least developed countries (summary table 3), in accordance with the Technical Cooperation Strategy of UNCTAD adopted by the Trade and Development Board in June 1997. It is estimated that 39 per cent of approved and 72 per cent of pipeline activities will take place in those countries.

11. The data for least developed countries do not include the full range of activities to be carried out by UNCTAD as follow-up to the Integrated Framework launched at the recent High-Level Meeting on Integrated Initiatives for Least Developed Countries Trade Development. Costed activities which have been the subject of discussions between UNCTAD and individual Least Developed Countries are included, but this is only a part of the anticipated follow-up.

12. Summary table 2 shows the distribution of expenditures by region, a subject of concern to delegations. Roughly 37 per cent of approved and pipeline activities will take place in Africa and a further 19 per cent in Asia and the Pacific. About 5 per cent will take place in Latin America and the Caribbean and 13 per cent in the transition economies of Central and Eastern Europe. Discussions are under way with Latin American and Caribbean countries to seek additional sources of support for UNCTAD's technical cooperation activities of interest to the region, consistent with an anticipated increase in activities in the region.

13. Activities included in the column "1998-2000 proposed" reflect the considerations set out in paragraph 5 above. The estimated amount of such proposals totals about $114 million. Not all such proposals will come to fruition, since many of the projects have to be designed and agreed between the beneficiary, the donor and the UNCTAD secretariat. Of those that do materialize, not all of the proposed budget will be spent in the period 1998-2000, since actual delivery will depend on the starting date of each project.

14. The recently approved joint UNDP/UNCTAD programme on "Globalization, Liberalization and Sustainable Human Development" is not included in the working sheets. This programme is designed to enhance the ability of low-income countries to accede to the benefits of globalization for the pursuit of sustainable human development. UNDP resources will amount to about $2.5 million over the three-year period 1998-2000. The programme will be attached to the Office of the Deputy Secretary-General of UNCTAD and will involve close cooperation with all parts of the secretariat.

II. Explanation of the tables and working sheets

15. The figures in the column "1997 expenditures" reflect expenditures as of 31 October 1997. The second column, "1998-2000", is divided into "approved", "pipeline" and "proposed". Funds in the "approved" column reflect approved projects whose funds are to be disbursed within the period 1998-2000. Funds in the "pipeline" column show budgets for projects that are being considered by donors and are close to approval. Funds in the "proposed" column reflect estimates of expenditures which could be implemented should funding become available. All figures are exclusive of support costs.

16. Since part of the Plan is contingent on the mobilization of additional resources, it follows that by no means all of the new proposals will in fact be carried out.

17. There are three summary tables:

Table 1 presents the data by Divisions;

Table 2 presents the same data by region;

Table 3 shows the activities directed to the least developed countries.

18. The main part of the document contains the working sheets which present projects or project groups (e.g. ASYCUDA) by Division and by Branch/Section within each Division.

19. The project numbers, and information on donors appearing in the working sheets, refer to approved projects only. Whenever the same activities are proposed for continuation, project numbers may differ.

20. Projects whose titles appear in bold and in italics were listed in the previous Plan. Projects whose titles appear in bold and in small capital letters are included in the Plan for the first time. Such projects, when not yet approved, are identified as "proposed".

21. Beneficiary countries identified by name have made explicit requests to the secretariat for the technical cooperation activities set out in the Plan.

22. At its thirtieth session in December 1997, members of the Working Party on the Programme Budget and Medium-term Plan made suggestions to improve the presentation of information in the Plan. Most have been included in the updated Plan now submitted to the Board. Others will be acted upon for the next three-year plan, 1999-2001, to be prepared by the secretariat at the end of 1998.

Table 1

UNCTAD's technical cooperation
By Division/Programme
(thousands of US dollars)

Division/Programme *	1997 Expenditures (as at 31.10.97)		1998-2000 Approved	Pipeline	Approved & pipeline	Proposed		
	$	%	$	$	$	%	$	%
Division on Globalization and Development Strategies (GDS)	2 666	14	5 592	704	6 696	15	16 037	14
Division on International Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities (DITC)	2 881	15	4 248	4 150	8 421	19	11 822	11
Division on Investment, Technology and Enterprise Development (DITE)	1 600	8	4 221	855	5 076	11	14 995	13
Division for Services Infrastructure for Development and Trade Efficiency (SITE)	11 572	60	19 908	1 590	21 498	48	66 416	59
Executive Direction and Management (EDM)	119	1	2 500 **	-	2 500	6	-	0
Least Developed, Landlocked and Island Developing Countries (LDC)	380	2	860	264	1 064	2	2 500	2
TOTAL	**19 218**	**100**	**35 169**	**7 563**	**4 255**	**100**	**114 170**	**100**

* Divisional totals include allocations for Associate Experts not distributed by programme.

** See paragraph 11 of the covering note.

Table 2

UNCTAD's technical cooperation
By region
(thousands of US dollars)

Region		1997 Expenditures (as at 31.10.97)		1998 -2000 Approved	Pipeline	Approved & pipeline		Proposed	
		$	%	$	$	$	%	$	%
Africa	Country	3 455	18	6 287	120	6 425	15	14 634	13
	Regional	2 937	15	5 410	4 210	9 635	22	11 182	10
Total		**6 392**	**33**	**11 697**	**4 330**	**16 060**	**37**	**25 816**	**23**
Asia and the Pacific	Country	2 587	13	5 352	595	5 962	14	23 143	20
	Regional	446	2	2 316	-	2 323	5	1 870	2
Total		**3 033**	**16**	**7 668**	**595**	**8 285**	**19**	**25 013**	**22**
Latin America and the Caribbean	Country	895	5	1 749	82	1 837	5	9 483	8
	Regional	418	2	447		448	1	1 315	1
Total		**1 313**	**7**	**2 196**	**82**	**2 284**	**5**	**10 798**	**9**
Central and Eastern Europe	Country	1 734	9	4 973	742	5 720	4	10 905	10
	Regional	538	3	15	-	15	0	-	-
Total		**2 272**	12	**4 998**	**742**	**5 744**	**13**	**10 905**	**10**
Interregional		**6 208**	32	**8 620**	**1 814**	**10 459**	**24**	**41 738**	**37**
TOTAL		**19 218**	**100**	**35 169**	**7 563**	**42 832**	**100**	**114 270**	**100**

Table 3

UNCTAD's technical cooperation
Least developed countries
(thousands of US dollars)

		1997 Expenditures (as at 31.10.97)	1998-2000 Approved a/	1998-2000 Pipeline a/	1998-2000 Proposed a/
[1]	Country projects in LDCs	3 953	6 487	1 322	19 561
[2]	Estimate of inter-country project expenditures directed towards LDCs b/	4 436	7 295	4 109	23 835
[3]	Total expenditures related to LDCs	8 389	13 782	5 341	43 396
[4]	Total UNCTAD technical cooperation expenditures	19 218	35 169	7 563	114 270
[5]	Share of LDCs in UNCTAD's technical cooperation, i.e. [3]/[4]	44%	39%	72%	38%

a/ See paragraph 12 of the covering note.

b/ Secretariat estimate. This calculation was made on the following basis: actual expenditures on inter-country projects exclusively concerning LDCs; plus for all other inter-country projects, 30% of interregional project expenditures; 60% of project expenditures in Africa; 20% of project expenditures in Asia and the Pacific; 0% of project expenditures in Latin America and the Caribbean; and 0% of project expenditures in Europe.

Division on Globalization and Development Strategies

1. Extract from paragraph 97 of "A Partnership for Growth and Development":

"UNCTAD's technical cooperation should be determined by its work programme priorities ... and should focus on the following areas:

(I) Globalization and development:

- Assistance in examining specific development challenges regarding effective participation in international trade and investment;

- Providing continued support for debt management."

		1997 Expenditures (as at 31.10.97)	Approved	1998-2000 Pipeline	Proposed
I	**Division on Globalization and Development Strategies**				
A	**Activities related to Macro-economic and Development Policies:**				
1	***Technical support to the Inter-government Group of Twenty-four on International Monetary Affairs.*** The projects aim at strengthening the G-24 in its efforts to build the necessary capacity of developing countries for making meaningful contributions to the design of the international monetary and financial system and strengthening their ability to cope with the consequences of interdependence. (INT/89/A15, G-24 countries); (INT/91/A21, Netherlands); (INT/96/A61, Canada/IDRC); (INT/93/A30, Denmark).	155	300		600
2	**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND REGIONAL DYNAMICS IN AFRICA: LESSONS FROM THE EAST ASIA DEVELOPMENT EXPERIENCE** (RAF/97/A28, Japan).The Conference is to provide senior officials from Governments and relevant international organizations with an opportunity to reflect on the relevance of the East Asian development experience and to identify action-oriented development strategies for Africa, promote investment and exports, and stimulate regional dynamics, particularly in Southern Africa. The project involves pre-conference preparation and post-conference follow-up.		235		
3	Proposed project: ***Macro-economic policies, income distribution and poverty***				280
B	**Globalization, Development and Debt Management**				
(i)	Globalization, Finance and Sustainable Development				
1	***Mauritius - Support to Capacity Building for Economic and Social Development*** (MAR/93/005, UNDP). This project encompasses advice on Competition Law and Policy (DITC) and on Financial Strategies (GDS). The latter will include training on financial risk management (MAR/97/001, UNDP) as follow-up to a report prepared for the Ministry of Finance on debt and financial strategies.	89	31	15	150

		1997 Expenditures (as at 31.10.97)	Approved	1998-2000 Pipeline	Proposed
Division on Globalization and Development Strategies (cont'd)					
2	***Development of a pilot scheme for trading GHG emissions*** (INT/91/A29, Norway, USA). The project seeks to encourage a better understanding of the role and benefits of market-based instruments in achieving cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions abatement.	131	114		
3	Proposed project: **LAUNCHING A PLURILATERAL GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION TRADING SYSTEM**				2 500
4	Proposed project: **COOPERATIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMITMENTS UNDER THE UN FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE**, risks and opportunities for developing countries (joint implementation and emissions trading)				900
5	Proposed project: **ENHANCING THE CAPACITY OF LDCs TO ATTRACT FOREIGN INVESTMENT THROUGH VENTURE CAPITAL FUNDS** (follow-up to pilot seminar, held in 1997). The purpose is to build the capacity of LDCs to attract risk capital through venture capital funds and to organize regional seminars to enable foreign investors to become acquainted with investment opportunities in LDCs.				330
6	Proposed project: ***Building and strengthening trade financing facilities in developing countries for effective participation in global trade***				150
7	**FEASIBILITY OF CREATING PRIVATE RISK CAPITAL FUNDS IN TOURISM, AGRO-INDUSTRIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE IN LDCs (INT/97/A12, NORWAY)**. The purpose is to explore investment opportunities in the sectors of tourism,agro-industries and infrastructure in LDCs and the feasibility of attracting funds for investment in these sectors; the preliminary results were presented at the Pilot Seminar on Foreign Investment in LDCs in June 1997. A publication on these investment opportunities will be shortly sent to potential investors.	75	60		

		1997 Expenditures (as at 31.10.97)	Approved	1998-2000 Pipeline	Proposed
Division on Globalization and Development Strategies (cont'd)					
8	Proposed project: **JOINT UNCTAD/ECA PROJECT: CAPACITY BUILDING ON CAPITAL MARKETS IN AFRICA**				3 500
9	Proposed project: **CAPACITY BUILDING ON CAPITAL MARKET DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND COUNTRIES IN TRANSITION** (requests received from a number of countries, e.g. China, Cuba, Viet Nam)				300
10	Proposed project: **REGIONAL COOPERATION ON CAPITAL MARKET DEVELOPMENT IN THE MEMBER COUNTRIES OF THE ANDEAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION** (Joint UNCTAD/ADC project)				300
11	Proposed project: **GUIDELINES ON NEGOTIATIONS ON BOT PROJECTS: COUNTRY CASE STUDIES AND TRAINING**				100
(ii)	DMFAS Programme The objectives of the Programme are to help developing countries and countries in transition to develop appropriate administrative, institutional and legal structures for effective debt management; to establish an adequate information system, with detailed and aggregated data on loan contracts, past and future disbursements, and past and future debt service payments; to improve national capacity to define and select appropriate debt strategies; and to improve national capacity to record grants and projects financed through external resources, thereby contributing to aid management.				
(a)	AFRICA				
1	Continuation/completion: Central African Republic (CAF/95/A42, World Bank); Ethiopia (ETH/88/009, UNDP); Mauritania (INT/95/A11, Switzerland); Guinea-Bissau (INT/95/A11, Switzerland); Senegal (INT/95/A11, Switzerland); Uganda (UGA/96/A51, Government); MEMFI (RAF/94/A51), Netherlands through MEMFI	365	723		

		1997 Expenditures (as at 31.10.97)	Approved	1998-2000 Pipeline	Proposed
Division on Globalization and Development Strategies (cont'd)					
	Secretariat: previously ESAIDARM); **SAO TOMÉ AND PRINCIPE (STP/96/002, UNDP); SUDAN (SUD/96/A02, ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK)**				
2	Proposed projects: Burkina Faso, Chad, **CÔTE D'IVOIRE**				594
(b)	ASIA AND THE PACIFIC				
1	Continuation/completion: Bangladesh (BGD/88/058, UNDP); Lebanon (LEB/92/017, UNDP); Pakistan (PAK/96/A30, Asian Development Bank); Philippines (PHI/95/002, UNDP); Viet Nam (VIE/93/007, UNDP; VIE/95/A08, Asian Development Bank); **ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN (IRA/97/A13, GOVERNMENT)**	655	448		
2	Proposed projects: **JORDAN, YEMEN** (YEM/95/007, UNDP)			253	247
(c)	LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN				
1	Continuation/Completion: Argentina (ARG/93/045, UNDP/IBD); Bolivia (BOL/94/002, Government/UNDP); Dominican Republic (DOM/95/A05, Government); Ecuador (ECU/94/A35 and ECU/96/A01, World Bank); Haiti (HAI/93/010, UNDP); Honduras (HON/95/A12, World Bank); Mexico (MEX/96/003, Government/ UNDP); Panama (PAN/95/028, IDB, UNDP); Paraguay (PAR/95/003, World Bank, Japan, UNDP)	468	850		
2	Pipeline project: Peru			82	
3	Proposed projects: Mexico, **SURINAME, VENEZUELA**				2 042
(d)	EASTERN/CENTRAL EUROPE				
1	Continuation/completion: Belarus (BYE/94/002, UNDP), Kazakhstan (KAZ/96/A28, USAID); Romania (ROM/94/A46, Japan, World Bank); Ukraine (UKR/94/003, UNDP).	77	400		

		1997 Expenditures (as at 31.10.97)	1998-2000 Approved	Pipeline	Proposed
Division on Globalization and Development Strategies (cont'd)					
	Uzbekistan (UZB/96/001, UNDP): **MOLDOVA (MOL/97007, UNDP)** Extension: **ROMANIA (ROM/94/A46), UKRAINE (UKR/94/003), KAZAKHSTAN (KAZ/96/A28)**		450		
2	Pipeline project: Albania		258		
3	Proposed project: **ARMENIA**			342	
(e)	CENTRAL SUPPORT TEAM				
	Strengthening the debt management capacity in developing countries: (INT/95/A11, Switzerland; INT/95/A36 and INT/96/A42, Italy; INT/95/A43, Denmark; INT/95/A66, Netherlands; INT/95/A85, Sweden; INT/95/A89, Norway; INT/96/A15, Finland; INT/96/A58, Belgium)	942	1 723		6 000
C	**Palestinian Authority (PA)**				
	UNCTAD's activities aim at strengthening the institutional, managerial, technical and operational capacities of the nascent PA and assisting the private sector in contributing to the revival of the trade sector. Efforts are specifically concentrated on promoting the growth and development of the external trade sector and enhancing its role in the economy and its dynamic interaction with related sectors, especially finance and other services. Ongoing and proposed activities with the PA have been included under the relevant Divisions with the support of the Special Economic Unit. Such activities will be backstopped by the Division concerned. Two of these projects will be anchored in DGDS:				
1	Pipeline project: **PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY: ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND TRADE AMONG THE PA, JORDAN AND EGYPT AND OTHER TRADING PARTNERS (RAB/96/001** - national window)		130		

		1997 Expenditures (as at 31.10.97)	Approved	1998-2000 Pipeline	Proposed
Division on Globalization and Development Strategies (cont'd)					
2	Proposed project: ***Palestinian Authority: guidelines for establishing comprehensive and up to date statistical series on international trade***				132
D	**Associate Experts assigned to GDS: Nil**				
	Requirements: 2 for DMFAS				

Division on International Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities

1. Extract from paragraph 97 of "A Partnership for Growth and Development":

"UNCTAD's technical cooperation should be determined by its work programme priorities ... and should focus on the following areas:

(ii) International trade in goods and services, and commodity issues:

- Enhancing institutional and human capacities in order for developing countries to analyse new and emerging issues and to benefit from the opportunities arising from participation in the multilateral trading system and to comply with the obligations in this respect;

- Assisting developing countries in the area of trade and environment, including through the use of country case studies;

- Supporting strategies in promoting national competition and consumer protection law and policy formulation;

- Contributing to vertical and horizontal diversification in commodity-dependent countries and promoting the use of risk-management instruments in favour of producers and exporters;

- Contributing to a better utilization of preferences through improved familiarization with GSP and other preferential trading arrangements;

- Assisting developing countries, in coordination with WTO, in accessing data on trade in services."

		1997 Expenditures (as at 31.10.97)	Approved	1998-2000 Pipeline	Proposed
II	**Division on International Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities**				
A	**Trade Analysis and Systemic Issues**				
1	Pipeline project: **TRI-PARTITE PROJECT: THE UNCTAD COMPONENT OF THE ITC/UNCTAD/WTO INTEGRATED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR AFRICA** (Benin , Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Tunisia, Uganda United Republic of Tanzania). (Approved: **BEN/98/004, SWEDEN**) The programme's overall objective is to enhance the development prospects and competitiveness of African countries through increased participation in international trade. It emphasizes human resource development and institutional capacity-building as well as the strengthening of export supply capabilities. It is designed to maximize cooperation among the three co-sponsoring organizations and to improve the utilization and effectiveness of available resources.		175	2 375	
2	**EGYPT: EFFECTIVE RATES OF PROTECTION AND ITS INTERACTION ON SELECTED ASPECTS OF ORIGIN (RAB/96/001, UNDP)**		37		
3	**ARAB STATES: APPUI À L'UNION DU MAGHREB ARABE - ÉTUDE SUR LE MECANISME ET MISE EN OEUVRE DES ÉTAPES ET DE LA STRATÉGIE COMMUNE DU DÉVELOPPEMENT (RAB/91/003, UNDP)**		100		
(ii)	Technical assistance on issues relating to the multilateral trading system The major focus of UNCTAD's technical assistance in this area is (a) capacity-building in trade policy formulation and implementation; (b) identification and treatment of current and pending international and trade issues; and (c) assistance to countries acceding to WTO.				
1	**ALGERIA: ACCESSION TO WTO (RAB/96/001, UNDP)**		100		1 000
2	Pipeline project: **AZERBAIJAN**			150	

		1997 Expenditures (as at 31.10.97)	Approved	1998-2000 Pipeline	Proposed
Division on International Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities (cont'd)					
3	**BAHRAIN: STRENGTHENING BAHRAIN'S CAPACITY IN THE GLOBALIZATION OF TRADE (RAB/96/001, UNDP)**		60		
4	***Belarus*** (BYE/94/003, UNDP)	11	20		
5	**CHINA (CPR/91/543, UNDP)**	113	150		
6	**JORDAN**			200	
7	***Kazakhstan***			250	
8	***Laos***			200	
9	**LITHUANIA (LIT/93/Q02, UNDP)**	7	20		
10	**MOLDOVA**				150
11	**MONGOLIA (MON/97/113, UNDP)**		40		
12	***Nepal*** (NEP/96/010, UNDP)	28	200		200
13	***Russian Federation*** (RUS/93/001, UNDP)	10	24		200
14	**SUDAN**				50
15	***Tunisia*** (TUN/96/007, UNDP)	15	32		
16	**UNITED ARAB EMIRATES: STUDY ON THE IMPLICATIONS OF WTO ON UAE ECONOMY (RAB/96/001, UNDP)**		40		

		1997 Expenditures (as at 31.10.97)	1998-2000 Approved	1998-2000 Pipeline	1998-2000 Proposed
Division on International Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities (cont'd)					
17	***Viet Nam*** (VIE/95/024,UNDP)		400		
18	Mediterranean - ***Trade relations and economic cooperation*** (INT/93/A34, Italy)	106			300
(a)	AFRICA				
19	***Regional projects*** (RAF/94/A34, Netherlands; RAF/96/001, UNDP)	169	161		2 000
20	**POST-URUGUAY ROUND ASSISTANCE TO AFRICAN COUNTRIES: BURKINA FASO, MALI AND NIGER (RAF/97/A34, FRANCE)**	13	47		
(b)	ARAB STATES				
21	Arab States: *Economic integration and trade programme* (RAB/95/005, UNDP)	49			
22	**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REFORM: CHALLENGES OF THE INTEGRATION OF THE ARAB COUNTRIES INTO THE MULTILATERAL, REGIONAL, AND INTERREGIONAL TRADING SYSTEM (RAB/96/001, UNDP)**		299		
(c)	ASIA AND THE PACIFIC				
23	Proposed: regional projects				pour mémoire (p.m.)
(d)	LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN				p.m.
24	Proposed: regional projects				p.m.

		1997 Expenditures (as at 31.10.97)	Approved	1998-2000 Pipeline	Proposed
Division on International Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities (cont'd)					
(ii)	Preferences and Services				
1	**TECHNICAL COOPERATION ON MARKET ACCESS TRADE LAWS AND PREFERENCES (INT/97/A06, CHINA, ITALY)**. The overall aim of the project is to enable developing countries to take advantage of the newly created market access possibilities through the optimum utilization of multilateral and bilateral trade preferences and agreements, and a better understanding of and familiarization with the trade laws and regulations governing market access conditions.	14	246		650
2	**TECHNICAL COOPERATION ON MARKET ACCESS TRADE LAWS AND PREFERENCES (RAS/97/A18, JAPAN)**. To provide assistance in tariff negotiations and GSP utilization to developing countries in the Asian region.	38	251		
3	CAPAS - ***Coordinated African Programme on Services*** (RAF/90/A01, France; RAF/95/A38, CANADA/IDRC)	56			280
	CAPAS, or the Coordinated African Programme of Assistance in Services, is a capacity-building programme of technical assistance. It currently involves 14 African countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe). Its main goal is endogenous policy-making capacity at the country level in areas of domestic service sector policy, regional integration services and multilateral negotiations on trade in services, the ultimate objective being to enable African Governments to respond to the new environment for the services sector created as a result of the Uruguay Round Agreements, and more particularly the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS).				

		1997 Expenditures (as at 31.10.97)	Approved	1998-2000 Pipeline	Proposed
Division on International Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities (cont'd)					
4	**IMPLEMENTING THE GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TRADE IN SERVICES (GATS) IN AFRICA** (RAF/97/A16, Canada/IDRC). The overall objective of the research project is to provide African Governments with tools for assessing and reforming national policy on services in conjunction with country commitments to the General Agreement on Trade in Services.	13	266		
(iii)	Trade Analysis and Information				
	TRAINS: ***Collection/dissemination of computerized trade information*** (INT/90/A07, multi-donors)	47	120		
	TRAINS is an information system, the global aim of which is to increase transparency in international trading conditions. It is intended more specifically for use by policy makers and economic operators engaged in exporting, providing them with a comprehensive information system. It is also a powerful tool both for trade negotiations (e.g. for monitoring an integration process) and for general research on international trade. A component of the system relates to the generalized system of preferences (GSP) to the extent that it includes information on available tariffs, preferential margins, rules of origin and other regulations affecting the export interests of developing countries vis-à-vis preference-giving countries.				
	Proposed projects: ***TRAINS for Africa*** - LDCs and Eastern European countries			850	
B	**Commodities**				
1	Commodity diversification and natural resources				
(i)	Commodity diversification				
1	Angola: **REHABILITATION OF COFFEE AND PALM OIL** (ANG/97/020, UNDP). The project is intended to help the Government to design a framework for a technical cooperation project	35	18		

		1997 Expenditures (as at 31.10.97)	Approved	1998-2000 Pipeline	Proposed
Division on International Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities (cont'd)					
	and private sector opportunities for investment in the rehabilitation and development of the coffee and palm oil sectors.				
2	Proposed project: **LATIN AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON DIVERSIFICATION EXPERIENCES OF COMMODITY DEPENDENT COUNTRIES SCHEDULED FOR JULY 1998 IN COSTA RICA**				60
3	Proposed project: **WORLD FORUM ON COMMODITY DIVERSIFICATION PROSPECTS** scheduled for September/October 1998 and venue to be confirmed				p.m.
4	Proposed project: **INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL AND COMMODITY MARKETS CONFERENCE** to be held in Shanghai, China, in summer 1998 (joint implementation with GDS Division)				60
5	Proposed project: **SEMINAR ON INTERNATIONAL TRADING AND PROCUREMENT OF FOOD COMMODITIES FOR THE PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY**, for 1998 or 1999				60
6	Proposed project: **SOUTH PACIFIC FORUM WORKSHOP ON FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRY**				30
7	Proposed project: **AFRICAN COMMODITY DIVERSIFICATION SEMINAR** being considered by Tunisian Government (originally scheduled for March 1998 but funding still being sought)				p.m.
8	Proposed project: **WAREHOUSE RECEIPT FINANCE SEMINAR** - to be held in Istanbul in September 1998 (joint World Bank/ FAO/UNCTAD)				p.m.
9	Proposed project: ***Training in managerial and technical skills for diversification***				150
10	Proposed project: **INTRODUCTION OF ORGANIC FOOD (VEGETABLES)** in Sabah, Malaysia				89

		1997 Expenditures (as at 31.10.97)	Approved	1998-2000 Pipeline	Proposed
Division on International Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities (cont'd)					
11	Proposed project: **OIL IN AFRICA PROJECT** - for Chad and Namibia				250
(ii)	Natural resources				
	The objective of UNCTAD activities in the context of participatory development and the social impact of mining is to help Governments in developing policies to ensure that the interests of local communities are taken into account at an early stage of project development and that solutions acceptable to all stakeholders are arrived at.				
1	***Role of mineral sector in development*** (INT/87/A05, Norway, Sweden)	5			100
2	***South Africa: regional planning and natural resource use in Namaqualand*** (SAF/95/A17, Netherlands, Multi-donors)	17			120
3	Proposed project: ***Natural resources, land use, and participatory development*** (in three countries to be determined)				80
(iii)	Information and risk management				
	Technical cooperation in the area of commodity marketing, risk management and finance has as its main objective the improvement of the use of modern marketing and financing possibilities in commodity trade; this not only generates important cost savings, but also allows for more efficient planning and management for Governments, parastatals and private sector entities.				
1	***Modern marketing mechanisms*** (INT/95/A91, Switzerland).	125			
2	Proposed project: for **VIET NAM** and **UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**				300

		1997 Expenditures (as at 31.10.97)	1998-2000 Approved	Pipeline	Proposed
Division on International Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities (cont'd)					
3	***Risk management and finance*** (INT/96/A26, Multi-donors and private sector)	18	23		100
4	Proposed project: West-Africa - ***Frozen fish and other non-traditional commodities as collateral: financing applications***				60
5	Proposed project: ***Capacity-building for marketing, risk management and finance***				713
C	**Trade, environment and development**				
	The main objectives of UNCTAD's technical cooperation programme on trade, environment and development are the following: • Assist in increasing awareness and understanding of the complex linkages between trade, environment and development, and support a dialogue between trade, environmental and developmental communities; • Enhance the capacity of the public and private sectors of developing countries to address, in a participatory framework, trade and sustainable development issues; • Support the effective participation of developing countries in deliberations in the relevant international forums; and • Contribute to the design and implementation of economic policies and measures to ensure that developing countries obtain economic benefits from the full use of the Convention on Biological Diversity.				
1	Interregional projects (INT/92/A06, Netherlands and Norway; INT/94/A66 and INT/95/A87, Finland; INT/95/A58, Italy; and **INT/96/A39, NETHERLANDS**; INT/94/A67, Switzerland; INT/92/207, UNDP; INT/93/A48, UNEP);	293	107		200
2	**BIOTRADE (INT/97/A50, MULTI-DONORS)** The project will promote the BIOTRADE Initiative, which seeks to stimulate investment and trade in biological resources as a means of promoting the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity.		89		3 300

		1997 Expenditures (as at 31.10.97)	1998-2000 Approved	1998-2000 Pipeline	1998-2000 Proposed
Division on International Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities (cont'd)					
(a)	AFRICA				
	Proposed project: **REGIONAL ACTIVITIES**				300
(b)	ARAB STATES				
	REGIONAL ACTIVITIES (RAB/96/001, UNDP)		40		100
(c)	ASIA AND THE PACIFIC				
1	***Integrated programme on international Trade Policy and Trade Development*** (RAS/92/034, UNDP)	86	146		
2	**THE CREATION OF MULTI-STAKEHOLDER ADVISORY PANELS (RAS/97/A37, MULTI-DONORS)**: Flexible form of assistance under multilateral environmental agreements aimed at bridging information gaps and providing technical, managerial, institutional and financial assistance in an integrated way by fully harnessing the support of industry and civil society.		500		
(d)	LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN				
6	Proposed project: **REGIONAL ACTIVITIES**				200
D	**Competition Law and Policy and Consumer Protection**				
	The programme aims at assisting countries in formulating or reviewing competition policies and legislations, at contributing to the building of national institutional capacity in this area and at providing government officials and private entrepreneurs with a better understanding of competition laws and policies.				

		1997 Expenditures (as at 31.10.97)	1998-2000 Approved	Pipeline	Proposed
Division on International Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities (cont'd)					
1	**AFRICAN REGIONAL PROJECT (RAF/97/A41, NETHERLANDS).** To build capacity in African countries to enable them to exploit the domestic and global opportunities which have arisen from the liberalization and globalization of the world economy. All activities are designed to improve the ability of African enterprises to compete more effectively.		250		
2	**ARAB COUNTRIES (RAB/96/001, UNDP)**		65		20
3	Proposed project: **ASIA AND THE PACIFIC**				200
4	Proposed project: **LATIN AMERICA**				500
E	**Associate Experts: 6 in place**				
	Trade Analysis and Systemic Issues (INT/95/X68, Italy)	62	23		
	Commodities (INT/95/X09, France)	62	143		
	Trade, and Environment (INT/96/X71, Netherlands)	42	45		
	Competition Policies (INT/95/X69, Italy)	64	82		
	Global Trade Policies **(INT/97/X24, JAPAN**: INT/96/X43, Netherlands)	92	149		
	Requirements: Four: Trade Analysis; TRAINS; Trade and Environment (BIOTRADE); and Commodities (Risk Management)				

Division on Investment, Technology and Enterprise Development

1. Extract from paragraph 97 of "A Partnership for Growth and Development":

"UNCTAD's technical cooperation should be determined by its work programme priorities ... and should focus on the following areas:

(iii) Investment, enterprise development and technology:

- Supporting the formulation of national policies promoting and attracting foreign investment;

- Supporting the formulation of national policies promoting private sector development, including SMEs and privatization issues;

- Supporting the formulation of national policies promoting entrepreneurship development ensuring participation of women;

- Promoting public sector/private sector dialogue."

		1997 Expenditures (as at 31.10.97)	1998-2000 Approved	Pipeline	Proposed
III	**Division on Investment, Technology and Enterprise Development**				
A	**International Investment, Transnationals and Technology Flows**				
(i)	Activities related to FDI				
	Among the various activities implemented by the International Investment, Transnationals and Technology Flows Branch, financed from extrabudgetary resources, are projects related to transnational corporations: the tradability of services (EFDITS); the determinants of FDI flows to Brazil; Asian investment in the European Union; European Union investment in Asia; and technical cooperation among developing countries to expand and strengthen the role of foreign direct investment (FDI) by small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), especially in Asia.				
1	Continuation/completion: ***FDI by SMEs in developing Asia*** (RAS/95/030, UNDP/ Japanese Trust Fund; RAS/96/A25, European Commission; RAS/96/A35, Thailand)	124	208		
2	**SUPPORT TO ARAB STATES IN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REFORM: ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR FOREIGN INVESTMENT (RAB/96/001, UNDP)**	37	183		300
3	Brazil - ***FDI determinants and TNC strategies*** (BRA/95/023, UNDP)		20		
4	**INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK INFORMATION SERVICES (INT/97/A38, FRANCE)** The project is preparing a comprehensive information bank on the legal and institutional framework for FDI, including information and data on law and regulations in force, and on the participation in multilateral, regional and bilateral treaties.	27	13		
5	Proposed project: ***Collection and dissemination of FDI data***				100

		1997 Expenditures (as at 31.10.97)	Approved	1998-2000 Pipeline	Proposed
Division on Investment, Technology and Enterprise Development (cont'd)					
6	Proposed project: ***LDCs investment guides***				900
(ii)	Activities related to World Investment Report				
	World Investment Report (INT/95/A14, and INT/96/A20, Netherlands)	123	63		150
(iii)	Activities related to the possible multilateral framework on investment				
1	ISSUES RELATED TO A POSSIBLE MULTILATERAL FRAMEWORK ON INVESTMENT (INT/97/A26 - MULTI-DONORS, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY). The purpose of this project is to build national capacity in developing countries and economies in transition, through training and advice, with a view to helping these countries participate as effectively as possible in discussions on a possible multilateral framework on investment with a view to consensus-building. The focus is on deepening the understanding of the issues involved, especially by ensuring that the development dimension is addressed.		375	200	2 800
2	ASIAN REGIONAL SEMINAR ON THE POSSIBLE MULTILATERAL FRAMEWORK FOR INVESTMENT (RAS/97/A07, EUROPEAN COMMISSION)	17	28		
B	National Innovation and Investment Policies				
(i)	Policies for attracting foreign investment, including investment promotion The objective is to assist developing countries in strengthening their capacity to create and manage the policy and operating climate in which foreign investment and international business can thrive.				
1	***General Trust Fund on Transnational Corporations - Advisory Services*** (INT/93/A44, Multi-donors).	134	327		900

		1997 Expenditures (as at 31.10.97)	Approved	1998-2000 Pipeline	Proposed
Division on Investment, Technology and Enterprise Development (cont'd)					
-	Sub-project: ***Exchange of best practices in investment promotion*** (INT/96/A60, Netherlands)	100	72		
-	Sub-project: **QUICK RESPONSE WINDOW (INT/97/A44, SWITZERLAND)** The "Quick Response Windows" (QRW) is intended to respond flexibly to requests received by UNCTAD from Governments of developing countries and economies in transition for technical assistance in matters related to foreign investment and its promotion, particularly in situations in which (a) the request requires immediate attention and response; (b) the assistance is expected to be catalytic rather than open-ended; and (c) the assistance is anticipated to be of a short-term nature. The intervention can lead to a detailed programme of technical cooperation for which financing will be sought from other sources.	4	99	400	100
	Approved: **UGANDA**				
	Awaiting approval from donor: India, Kenya, Pakistan				
	Pipeline: Bangladesh, Bolivia, China			350	
2	Mining Sector				
-	Oman - ***Legal and regulatory framework*** (OMA/96/A09) (completion of activities)	65	10		
-	Proposed project: Asia and the Pacific - ***Training of SOPAC officials in mineral policies, negotiations with TNCs***				200
3	***Formulation of investment policies and strengthening of related institutional machinery*:** Albania (ALB/93/014, UNDP), China (CPR/91/573, UNDP), Uzbekistan (UZB/93/011, UNDP)	48	87		
-	Proposed projects: **AZERBAIJAN, *Bangladesh*, BELARUS, *Gambia, India*, KENYA, PAKISTAN, *Palestinian Authority, Uganda***				486

		1997 Expenditures (as at 31.10.97)	Approved	1998-2000 Pipeline	Proposed
Division on Investment, Technology and Enterprise Development (cont'd)					
4	Africa - **TRADE AND INVESTMENT** (RAF/96/001, UNDP), 1998-1999	48		100	
5	Proposed project: ***Comparative analysis of investment regimes and strategies for the G-15***, 1998-1999				300
6	Proposed project: ***South-South cooperation in investment promotion***, 1998-1999				400
(ii)	Policy reviews for investment and for science, technology and innovation				
1	**INVESTMENT POLICY REVIEWS: EGYPT (EGY/97/001, UNDP), PERU (PER/97/041, UNDP), UZBEKISTAN (UZB/93/011, UNDP).** The objective is to provide developing countries with an external tool for assessing wether their policy stance in attracting FDI is in consonance with stated national objectives, and incorporating a medium- to long-term perspective on how to respond to emerging regional and global opportunities.	51	118		417
-	Pipeline project: **SUPPORT TO NATIONAL INVESTMENT POLICY REVIEWS (INT/97/A33)**			200	
-	Proposed projects: **UGANDA, MAURITIUS**				247
2	***Science, technology and innovation policy reviews***: Jamaica and **ETHIOPIA** (INT/96/A59, Netherlands); Argentina, Belarus, Costa Rica, Cuba, Lithuania, MALTA, Myanmar, Romania, Sri Lanka, United Republic of Tanzania. The STIP review is intended to facilitate effective integration of science and technology Policies with development planning by, *inter alia*, establishing constructive dialogue between different agencies responsible for technology, investment, agriculture, trade, education and related issues with a view to building up and strengthening local technological capabilities and resources. In examining such issues, the STIP review aims to enhance the policy-making capability of Governments with respect to innovation and strengthening of the technological infrastructure.	86	170		600

		1997 Expenditures (as at 31.10.97)	1998-2000 Approved	1998-2000 Pipeline	Proposed
Division on Investment, Technology and Enterprise Development (cont'd)					
3	Proposed project: Africa - SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION FOR TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER IN THE SUGAR INDUSTRY				120
(iii)	Activities related to technology				
1	***Technical support to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development*** (INT/96/A59, Netherlands), 1998-1999	43	85		300
2	Proposed project: ***Information network on sources, terms and conditions of technology supply, 1998***				100
	Commercialization of science and technology (COMSAT): The objective is to assist transitional economies and developing countries in strengthening their existing scientific and technological structures and institutions, and to assist in marketing related products and services internationally. Project activities are:				
3	Belarus (BYE/94/001, UNDP); ***Central and Eastern Europe*** (RER/96/003, UNDP)	12	15		
4	Proposed project: Belarus - ***Workshop on conversion of military capacity in the area of infrastructure technology***				150
5	Proposed project: ***RACORD - Network for improving commercialization of R&D results in Asia*** ($218,390, funds to be administered by APCTT); (ESCAP/UNDP/ Germany/GTZ); 1997-1998				p.m.

		1997 Expenditures (as at 31.10.97)	1998-2000 Approved	1998-2000 Pipeline	1998-2000 Proposed
Division on Investment, Technology and Enterprise Development (cont'd)					
C	**Enterprise Development**				
(i)	Entrepreneurship and Enterprise Networking				
	EMPRETEC promotes entrepreneurship and SME development, as well as linkages with foreign companies. The programme aims at stimulating employment-creating investment, technology transfer and exports through development of indigenous entrepreneurs and innovative SMEs.				
1	***Support to EMPRETEC central team*** (regular budget interregional advisory services); (RLA/96/A43, Spain; INT/96/A31, Italy)	165	132		130
2	Proposed project: ***EMPRETEC/EMPRETEC21 national and regional projects*** (Caribbean, Central America, Cuba, Egypt, Pakistan, Viet Nam, INDONESIA, MOROCCO)				1 500
3	***Empresa y technología para el siglo XXI*** (RLA/96/A37, Spain); completion of activities	311	382		
4	***African-Asian technical and economic collaboration in commodity trade and investment (RAF/96/A44, Japan).*** The project is designed to network African enterprises and entrepreneurs with their counterparts in South-East Asia, specifically Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand. This is to be accomplished through the promotion of mutual contacts and the identification of joint venture opportunities and niches in trade and investment between the two regions.	20	375		100
5	**NAMIBIA: ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT (NAM/97/008, UNDP)**		18		
6	Pipeline project: Somalia: **PRIVATE SECTOR AND TRADE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (SOM/97/014, UNDP)**			120	

		1997 Expenditures (as at 31.10.97)	1998-2000 Approved	1998-2000 Pipeline	1998-2000 Proposed
Division on Investment, Technology and Enterprise Development (cont'd)					
7	***ENTERPRISE AFRICA: Strengthening SME creation, development and regional integration*** (RAF/96/014, UNDP)	18		200	
8	***Centres for Innovation and Enterprise Development in Africa***: Zimbabwe, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, United Republic of Tanzania (RAF/97/A52, Canada/IDRC)		46	185	
9	Proposed project: ***Promoting trade, investment and enterprise networks for Central and East Asia***				40
(ii)	Enterprise Development Strategies, Finance and Accounting				
1	***Growing small and micro-enterprises in LDCs***: 1997-1998 (INT/97/A29, Netherlands). The project contributes to the development of national production capacity by providing assistance for the formulation of practical policies and measures for the growth of small and microenterprises		80		
2	***Enhancing the participation of women entrepreneurs in LDCs*** (INT/96/A14, Netherlands)	150	60		
3	***Blueprint for green accounting, phase I*** (INT/96/A57, World Bank 1997) and proposed phase II	46	50		200
4	***ISAR Trust Fund for Developing Countries*** (IGD/15/491, Nordic Countries), 1998		15		15
5	Proposed project: ***Government/private sector dialogue in LDCs***: 1998-1999				500

		1997 Expenditures (as at 31.10.97)	Approved	1998-2000 Pipeline	Proposed
Division on Investment, Technology and Enterprise Development (cont'd)					
6	Azerbaijan:				
	- ***Accounting reform and training*** (AZE/95/004, UNDP); phase I completed, phase II proposed to World Bank	106		200	
	- ***Audit training 1997-1999*** (AZE/96/53, European Commission)	350	950		
7	Proposed project: ***Long distance learning for Francophone accountants in Africa***; 1997-2001				1 000
(iii)	Competitiveness and Technological Capacity-Building				
1	***New forms of technological cooperation among difference economic actors: technology partnership for capacity-building*** (INT/96/A21, Finland), 1996-1998		12		
2	***Endogenous capacity-building in science and technology in Thailand*** (THA/89/T02, Japan), 1993-1998		14		
3	*LATINTEC* - ***Network of networks of Latin America*** (executed by University of São Paolo in cooperation with UNCTAD and UNDP/TCDC)		p.m.		p.m.
4	**THE ROLE OF PUBLIC FUNDED AND PUBLICLY OWNED TECHNOLOGIES IN THE TRANSFER AND DIFFUSION OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND TECHNOLOGIES (INT/97/A36, REPUBLIC OF KOREA).** The project will support a feasibility study for presentation at the 1998 seminar of the Commission on Sustainable Development.	74	62		
5	Proposed project: ***Exploring strategic partnership in countries with economies in transition, including aspects relating to technological innovation, cleaner production and best practices***				150

		Expenditures (as at 31.10.97)	1997 Approved	1998-2000 Pipeline	1998-2000 Proposed
Division on Investment, Technology and Enterprise Development (cont'd)					
D	**Associate Experts: 3 in place**				
-	International Investment, Transnationals and Technology (INT/96/A17, Germany; INT/96/X37, Netherlands).	113	153		
-	***Enterprise development***: (INT/95/X06, Netherlands)	61	45		
-	Requirements: 4 Two for International Investment and two Enterprise Development.				

Division for Services Infrastructure for Development and Trade Efficiency

1. Extract from paragraph 97 of "A Partnership for Growth and Development":

"UNCTAD's technical cooperation should be determined by its work programme priorities ... and should focus on the following areas:

(iv) Services infrastructure for development and trade efficiency:

- Supporting formulation of national policies promoting services infrastructure for development and trade efficiency;
- Improving trade-supporting services facilitating trade and exports;
- Human resource development;
- Follow-up on the results of UNISTE and providing technical assistance such as establishing trade points, particularly in LDCs."

		1997 Expenditures (as at 31.10.97)	Approved	1998-2000 Pipeline	Proposed
IV	**Division for Services Infrastructure for Development and Trade Efficiency**				
A	**Trade Infrastructure**				
1	Regional Programme in Asia/Pacific for ***Economic Reforms through Enhanced Transport and Communications Services*** (multi-modal transport and TRAINMAR) (RAS/93/036, UNDP): 1993-1997	3	75		
2	***Central Asian External Trade and Transit Transport Initiative: Rebuilding the Silk*** Road (Kazakhstan (KAZ/95/019), Kyrgyzstan (KYR/96/009); Tajikistan (TAJ/96/004, UNDP); Turkmenistan (TUK/96/007, UNDP); Uzbekistan (UZB/96/001, UNDP)	209	142		
3	***Indonesia - Facilitation of trade procedures and documentation*** (INS/90/023, UNDP)	13	20		
4	***Nepal - Multimodal Transit and Transport Facilitation Project, 1998-1999*** (NEP/97/A53, Government/World Bank)		2 652		
5	Proposed project: **COOPERATION IN TRANSPORT AND TRADE FACILITATION (ECONOMIC COOPERATION ORGANIZATION, ESCAP/UNCTAD/IDB)**				300
6	Proposed project : **Pakistan - MULTIMODAL TRANSIT AND TRANSPORT FACILITATION PROJECT, 1998-2000**			1 424	
B	**Trade Facilitation ASYCUDA projects:** The ASYCUDA programme is aimed at reforming the customs clearance process. It aims to speed customs clearance through the introduction of computerization and simplification of procedures, and thus minimize administrative costs to the business community and the economies of countries. It aims at increasing customs revenue, which is the major contributor to national budgets in most countries, by ensuring that all goods are declared, that duty/tax calculations are correct and that development exemptions are properly				

		1997 Expenditures (as at 31.10.97)	Approved	1998-2000 Pipeline	Proposed
Division for Services Infrastructure for Development and Trade Efficiency (cont`d)					
	managed. It aims to produce reliable and timely trade and fiscal statistics to assist in the economic planning process as a by-product of the customs system. An important objective of ASYCUDA projects is to implement the systems as efficiently as possible with a full transfer of know-how to national customs administrations at the lowest possible cost for countries and donors. Projects also introduce international standards, including UN/EDIFACT, and active cooperation among a steadily growing number of ASYCUDA user countries further increases mutual benefits.				
(i)	AFRICA				
-	Continuation/completion: **ERITREA (ERI/97/A10, ITALY)**: (Ethiopia (ETH/94/005, UNDP); Gambia (GAM/91/004, UNDP); Namibia (NAM/94/A31, Denmark); Uganda (UGA/96/A48, Government/World Bank); United Republic of Tanzania (URT/93/009, UNDP); **ZAMBIA (ZAM/97/A46, GOVERNMENT/UK)**; COMESA Support Centre (RAF/92/A37, European Commission)	1 570	4 156		
-	Proposed projects: **ETHIOPIA** (Phase II), **GAMBIA** (Phase II), **LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA**, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, **UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA** (Phase II), ECOWAS Support Centre				10 000
(ii)	ARAB STATES				
	PRESENTATION OF ASYCUDA REFORM TO MEMBER STATES OF THE ARAB REGION (RAB/96/001)	12			
(iii)	ASIA AND THE PACIFIC				
	Continuation/completion: Islamic Republic of Iran (IRA/96/003, UNDP/ Government); **JORDAN** (JOR/96/004, UNDP); Lebanon (LEB/92/017, UNDP);	1 472	2 088		

		1997 Expenditures (as at 31.10.97)	Approved	1998-2000 Pipeline	Proposed
Division for Services Infrastructure for Development and Trade Efficiency (cont'd)					
	Nepal (NEP/96/A08, Asian Development Bank); Philippines (PHI/94/A36, Government/World Bank); **SRI LANKA** (SRL/97/A51); Regional Support Centre (RAS/89/035, UNDP/ beneficiary countries)				
-	Pipeline project: **YEMEN** (YEM/95/002, UNDP)			1 840	
-	Proposed projects: **CAMBODIA, INDIA, LAOS, MALDIVES, NEPAL, PAKISTAN, SOUTH PACIFIC**				1 701
(iv)	LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN				
-	Continuation/completion: El Salvador (ELS/96/009, UNDP); Haiti (HAI/95/007, UNDP)	310	750		
-	Proposed projects: Bahamas, Bermuda, **BOLIVIA**, Caribbean regional				5 000
(v)	EASTERN/CENTRAL EUROPE				
-	Continuation/completion: Armenia (ARM/94/A21 and **ARM/97/A05, GOVERNMENT/WORLD BANK**); Georgia(GEO/94/A52, Government/World Bank); Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (MCD/96/A03, European Commission); Hungary (RER/94/A28, UK/KHF); Romania (ROM/95/A53, UK/KHF and ROM/96/002, UNDP); Slovakia (RER/94/A28, UK/KHF)	1 288	2 000		500
-	Proposed projects: Albania, **BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, BULGARIA, CYPRUS**, Estonia, **FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA (PHASE II)**, Latvia, Lithuania			1 200	5 700

		1997 Expenditures (as at 31.10.97)	Approved	1998-2000 Pipeline	Proposed
Division for Services Infrastructure for Development and Trade Efficiency (cont'd)					
(vi)	CENTRAL SUPPORT TEAM (Interregional Projects)				
-	Continuation/completion: ***Support to the enhancement and dissemination of ASYCUDA*** (INT/94/A44, Switzerland; INT/95/A59, Denmark)	522	200		1 000
C	**Transport**				
(i)	Activities related to ports				
1	Somalia: ***Rehabilitation of Somali Ports: Management assistance*** (SOM/93/003, UNDP; SOM/96/A08, European Commission); Assistance to Bari regional administration (SOM/96/A47, European Commission)	1 652	480		1 200
-	**REHABILITATION OF SOMALI PORTS (SOM/97/016, UNDP)**		65		
	PROTECTION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF SOMALI MARINE ENVIRONMENT AND COASTAL AREAS (SOM/97/012, UNDP)		83		
2	***Distribution of courses on improving port performance*** (INT/83/A04, beneficiary countries)	21	10		
3	**SEMINAR ON THE NEW COMMERCIAL ROLE OF PORTS AND PORT MARKETING** (INT/97/A47, Belgium)		100		
4	Proposed project: **ROMANIA - NATIONAL PORT DEVELOPMENT**				1 000
5	Proposed project: Palestinian Authority: ***Assistance in the establishment of a commercial sea port in the Gaza Strip***: institutional and managerial capacities				100

		1997 Expenditures (as at 31.10.97)	Approved	1998-2000 Pipeline	Proposed
Division for Services Infrastructure for Development and Trade Efficiency (cont'd)					
(ii)	Activities Related to Shipping				
1	Thailand - ***Assisting private participation in maritime and related services*** (THA/96/A54; UN/TF, Japan)	60	40		
2	***Strategic planning workshops*** (INT/88/A01, Norway), 1997		10		
3	***JOBMAR*** (INT/93/A26, financed by beneficiary countries)		10		
4	Proposed project: **INDONESIA - ASSISTING PRIVATE PARTICIPATION IN MARITIME AND RELATED SERVICES**			180	
(iii)	Activities related to Cargo Tracking (ACIS)				
	The objectives of ACIS are as follows: • To provide information on the progress of consignments so that market pressures can be applied to identify and cure delays and other problems; • To reduce costs to shippers, thus enhancing trade competitiveness; • To foster subregional integration and partnership with transport clients; • To change the transportation culture by promoting business partnerships between those involved with cargo transit and transferring appropriate technology.				
1	***Installation and/or maintenance of ACIS in:*** Bangladesh (BDG/94/A57, KfW); Cameroon (CMR/93/A24, Government); Senegal (SEN/93/A23, Government); United Republic of Tanzania (URT/93/A43, European Commission); Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia (RAF/94/A70, European Commission)	1 718	1 850		

		1997 Expenditures (as at 31.10.97)	Approved	1998-2000 Pipeline	Proposed
Division for Services Infrastructure for Development and Trade Efficiency (cont'd)					
2	***Installation and/or Maintenance of ACIS in:*** Africa, Asia and Latin America				6 050
(iv)	Human resource development in transport sector: TRAINMAR				
	The objective is to (i) to train policy makers and senior maritime managers; and (ii) to help developing countries establish their own training capabilities for middle and junior levels of management.				
1	Continuation/completion: Angola and Mozambique (RAF/92/A07, European Commission); Caribbean (CAR/95/A65, France); Gabon (GAB/95/A61, Government); Nigeria (NIR/95/A92, Government); Romania (ROM/95/A06, ROM/94/A25, European Commission); Regional Latin America (RLA/87/A07, European Commission); Regional Europe (RER/94/A08, Multi-donors); Viet Nam (VIE/93/A08, France)	125	403		250
2	***Development of TRAINMAR network*** (interregional activities): (INT/91/A15, financed by TRAINMAR network members); (INT/94/A54, Belgium) ; (RER/94/A08, Belgium, European Commission, France, Portugal and Spain); (INT/96/A55, Multi-donors); (INT/93/A26, financed by beneficiary countries)	80	370		
3	**APPUI À LA FORMATION DE FORMATEURS PORTUAIRES TRAINMAR (INT/97/A04, AUTORITÉ PORTUAIRE DE LAS PALMAS)**		21		
4	**APPUI TRAINMAR AUX PAYS AFRICAINS LUSOPHONES (RAF/98/A04, PORTUGAL)**		204		
5	**MAURITIUS: PREPARATION OF TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR PORT OFFICIALS (MAR/98/A03)**			68	
6	Proposed projects: **DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, WESTERN/CENTRAL AFRICA**				115

		1997 Expenditures (as at 31.10.97)	1998-2000 Approved	Pipeline	Proposed
Division for Services Infrastructure for Development and Trade Efficiency (cont'd)					
D	**New Financial Services**				
	The objective is to increase the amount of credit available and reduce its cost for people living in poverty by opening up international financial markets to micro-banks operating in the developing world. In addition, micro-banks in developing countries need to meet private international investors with a view to mobilizing resources in greater quantity and at better price for the former, and offering the latter the possibility of diversifying into a new sector.				
1	***Development of competitive insurance markets*** (RAF/94/A38, Luxembourg)	110	111		250
2	***Micro-Banques*** (INT/95/A90, Luxembourg)	232	478		
Capacity-building					
(a)	AFRICA, ASIA and the PACIFIC and LATIN AMERICA				
	Proposed projects: **TRAINING MICRO-FINANCE INSTITUTIONS** on "How to mobilize funds on the international financial market" (US$ 250,000 for each region)				750
(b)	INTERREGIONAL				
	Proposed project: **DEVELOPMENT AND PILOT IMPLEMENTATION OF AN AUTOMATED MICRO-CREDIT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (AMCMS).**				500

		1997 Expenditures (as at 31.10.97)	1998-2000 Approved	Pipeline	Proposed
Division for Services Infrastructure for Development and Trade Efficiency (cont'd)					
Bringing international private investors and micro-finance institutions together					
	INTERREGIONAL				
1	Proposed project: **DEVELOPMENT OF A VIRTUAL MICRO-FINANCE MARKET THROUGH THE INTERNET**				700
2	Proposed project: **ORGANIZATION OF REAL AND VIRTUAL WORKSHOPS AND MEETINGS BETWEEN INTERESTED INTERNATIONAL INVESTORS, ASSET MANAGERS AND MICRO-FINANCE INSTITUTIONS ON A NATIONAL, REGIONAL OR INTERNATIONAL BASIS**				200
Investment instrument and mechanism					
(a)	COUNTRIES				
	Proposed projects: **A MODEL INVESTMENT MECHANISM DEFINED FOR EACH INTERESTED COUNTRY** (possibly five up to the year 2000) in collaboration with local partners and local financial authorities			750	
(b)	INTERREGIONAL				
	Proposed project: **A FEASIBILITY STUDY ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A POSSIBLE MICRO-FINANCE GUARANTEE FUND**				150
E	**Trade Points**				
	The main objectives are to enhance the participation of developing countries and economies in transition in international trade, with special emphasis on SMEs and LDCs; to reduce transaction costs and promote better trade practices; to allow better access for				

		1997 Expenditures (as at 31.10.97)	Approved	1998-2000 Pipeline	Proposed
Division for Services Infrastructure for Development and Trade Efficiency (cont'd)					
	traders to trade-related information and global networks; and to promote the use of international EDI standards such as UN-EDIFACT. The immediate purpose now is to upgrade GTPNet from a pre-transactional trade network into a transactional tool, where actual payments can be made and contracts signed. The foundations of the Trade Point programme are reinforced by strong inter-institutional cooperation between UN/ECE, ITC and UNCTAD.				
(a)	AFRICA				
1	Proposed project: ***Integrating the ECOWAS countries in the Trade Point programme*** (Pilot countries: Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal)				2 197
2	Proposed projects: **ETHIOPIA, MADAGASCAR, UGANDA, ZAMBIA**				1 000
(b)	ARAB STATES				
1	**SUPPORT TO ARAB STATES IN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REFORM: TRADE EFFICIENCY - EXPANDING THE GLOBAL TRADE NETWORK (RAB/96/001, UNDP)**	27	440		
(c)	ASIA AND THE PACIFIC				
1	Proposed project: ***Palestinian Authority: participation in the Trade Point programme***				200
2	Proposed project: **VIET NAM, MONGOLIA, PHILIPPINES**				1 500
3	Proposed project: **STRENGTHENING FINANCIAL SERVICES OF ASIAN TRADE POINTS**				640

		1997 Expenditures (as at 31.10.97)	1998-2000 Approved	1998-2000 Pipeline	Proposed
Division for Services Infrastructure for Development and Trade Efficiency (cont'd)					
(d)	LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN				
1	Proposed project: **HAITI**				403
2	Proposed project: **JAMAICA**				1 743
(e)	EASTERN/CENTRAL EUROPE				
1	***Hungary*** (HUN/94/003, UNDP)		29		
2	**ROMANIA: INCREASING THE PARTICIPATION OF ROMANIAN SMEs IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE THROUGH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A TRADE POINT IN BUCHAREST (ROM/97/A02, SWITZERLAND)**	8	161		
3	Proposed project: **RUSSIA: STRENGTHENING RUSSIAN NATIONAL TRADE POINT AND ESTABLISHING REGIONAL TRADE POINTS** (Samara, Nizhni Novgorod and Perm)				468
4	Proposed project: **BULGARIA**				164
(f)	INTERREGIONAL				
1	***Trade Efficiency*** (INT/93/A06, USA; INT/96/A29, Switzerland)	18	199		
2	***Global Trade Point Network*** (INT/95/A67, Switzerland; and INT/94/A62, USA)	434	820		
3	**LEGAL ISSUES RELATED TO TRADE POINTS (INT/97/A40**, Netherlands) To prepare a set of rules for the Trade Point programme covering the establishment and functioning of Trade Points, their interconnection on the regional level and the legal dimension of electronic commerce with regard to the GTPNet.		139		289

		1997 Expenditures (as at 31.10.97)	1998-2000 Approved	Pipeline	Proposed
Division for Services Infrastructure for Development and Trade Efficiency (cont'd)					
4	Proposed project: ***Capacity building in foreign trade for SMEs through Mediterranean Trade Points***				363
F	**TRAINFORTRADE**				
	TRAINFORTRADE is designed to help develop human resources in developing countries in the field of trade and related services by: • Analyzing human resources development and training needs and priorities; • Strengthening selected training centres which are prepared to adopt a common approach, and developing a network of cooperation between training centres, in order to facilitate a permanent exchange of information, courses and teaching staff; • Designing, producing and updating high-quality training packages which meet the needs of international trade officials and private and public sector executives.				
(a)	AFRICA				
1	***Lusophone countries*** (RAF/95/A60, European Commission)		80		
2	**COUNTRIES OF WESTERN AFRICA (RAF/96/A05, EUROPEAN COMMISSION)**	257	430		
3	**CAPACITY BUILDING FOR TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA - TRAINFORTRADE COMPONENT (RAF/96/001, UNDP)**	37		900	
(b)	ARAB STATES				
	SUPPORT TO ARAB STATES - TRAINFORTRADE (RAB/96/001, UNDP)	27		750	

		1997 Expenditures (as at 31.10.97)	Approved	1998-2000 Pipeline	Proposed
Division for Services Infrastructure for Development and Trade Efficiency (cont'd)					
(c)	ASIA AND THE PACIFIC				
	TRAINFORTRADE - Pacific (RAS/95/A03, European Commission)	62	200		
(d)	EASTERN/CENTRAL EUROPE				
	ROMANIA (ROM/97/A15, SWITZERLAND)	70	200		
(e)	INTERREGIONAL				
	Central Support Team (INT/90/A18, France; **INT/97/A48, NORWAY**)	14	290		600
1	Proposed project: ***Mediterranean Basin***				680
2	Proposed project: "**CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE FOR THE TRAINFORTRADE NETWORK**" (Geneva). The Centre will focus on commercial diplomacy.				680
G	**Associate Experts assigned to SITE: 3 in place**				
	ASYCUDA: 2 (INT/95/X67, Italy) **(INT/97/X31, FRANCE)**; Trade Point: 1 (INT/94/A10, Denmark)	151	220		
	Requirements: Six (Trade Facilitation, Transport, Human Resource Development, Trade Points, Information Technology, TRAINFORTRADE)				

		1997 Expenditures (as at 31.10.97)	1998-2000 Approved	Pipeline	Proposed
V	**Office of the Special Coordinator for Least Developed, Landlocked and Island Developing Countries**				
1	***Follow-up and implementation of measures in favour of LDCs adopted by major global conferences*** (INT/96/A14, Netherlands)*	150	600		
*	As part of the contribution of the Netherlands to the Trust Fund for LDCs				
2	ACTIVITIES ENVISAGED UNDER THE UNEARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS OF TRUST FUND FOR LDCs **(INT/97/A09, MULTI-DONORS),** including elaboration and launching of integrated country programmes for developing supply capacities for tradable goods and services (ICPs) and of some of the activities under ICPs	87	200		2 500
3	DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSIT TRANSPORT SYSTEMS **(INT/97/A43, EUROPEAN COMMISSION).** To cover participation of land-locked and transit developing countries members of the ACP in the meeting of experts called by General Assembly resolution 50/97.	42			
4	Proposed project: TRANSIT TRANSPORT ADVISORY SERVICES: SUPPORT TO LANDLOCKED AND TRANSIT DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN EAST/CENTRAL AFRICA				264
5	FOLLOW-UP TO THE HIGH-LEVEL MEETING ON LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRES. Specific activities are being discussed with LDCs and with the other organizations participating in the implementation of the Integrated Framework adopted at the meeting. Such activities will be coordinated with V.2 (above) and, as appropriate, with II.A(i).				p.m.

UNITED
NATIONS

TD

United Nations
Conference
on Trade and
Development

Distr:
GENERAL

TD/B/EX(16)/3
9 February 1998

Original: ENGLISH

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD
Sixteenth executive session
Geneva, 16 February 1998
Item 4 of the provisional agenda

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UNCTAD'S PUBLICATIONS POLICY

Report by the UNCTAD secretariat

GE.98-50129

1. The principles underlying UNCTAD's publications policy and the guidelines governing their implementation are contained in the *Report on documentation and publications* (TD/B/EX(15)/5). The *Report* represents the outcome of the work of a task force established by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD in 1996 following the Trade and Development Board's discussion on publications policy at its forty-third session. The Secretary-General endorsed the *Report* in May 1997. Apart from guiding principles, the *Report* contains a number of specific recommendations designed to respond to the needs of member States, to conform to recent changes in United Nations publications policy, to improve UNCTAD's impact and outreach, and to make the most cost-effective use of resources. The present report describes progress to date in the implementation of the *Report*'s recommendations, as well as developments external to UNCTAD which have a bearing on the institution's publications policy.

1. Preparation of the publications programme

2. A core recommendation of the *Report* was the establishment of a Publications Committee to assume overall responsibility for overseeing the effective implementation of UNCTAD's publications policy and for developing further innovations. The Publications Committee was duly appointed in October 1997 under the chairmanship of the Deputy Secretary-General. It has met twice to date, addressing matters of immediate concern, including co-publishing and self-assessment.

3. A major task of the Publications Committee ahead of each biennium is to plan and approve a draft publications programme prior to the submission of UNCTAD's programme budget proposals to United Nations Headquarters. In examining the publications programme proposed by Divisions, the Committee will, in particular, seek to ensure that publications respect United Nations criteria, comply with mandates, reflect priorities and correspond to real needs. In this exercise, the Committee will also be guided by the lessons learned through the feedback received via assessment mechanisms during the previous biennium. In this way, when the time comes for the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to share his proposed publications programme with the Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and Programme Budget before a submission is made to the appropriate secretariat and intergovernmental processes in New York, he will be able to present a list of publications that has been through a more systematic screening process than was the case in the past. As called for in the *Report*, the planning of the publications programme for the 2000-2001 biennium will, therefore, be initiated by the Publications Committee in September 1998; and the Secretary-General of UNCTAD will make available to member States late in 1998 his proposed list of publications for the new biennium, in fulfillment of paragraph 107(a) of "A Partnership for Growth and Development" (TD/378).

4. With regard to the publications programme for the 1998-1999 biennium, it will be recalled that detailed information was first presented to the Working Party at its January 1997 session. Subsequently, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD submitted his draft programme budget, including the list of proposed publications, to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, taking into account the comments of the Working Party. Meanwhile, the UNCTAD secretariat conducted a survey of the proposed publications, the results of which were made available to member States in May. In June the Working Party considered the UNCTAD part of the programme budget proposed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the General Assembly. Thus, when the Committee for Programme and Coordination (CPC) and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

(ACABQ) considered the proposed programme budget, they were able to take into account the views and comments of the Working Party. The Fifth Committee then reviewed the programme budget in the light of the views of CPC and ACABQ, and adopted a resolution approving UNCTAD's programme budget, including the publications programme, for 1998-1999.

5. A second key recommendation of the *Report* concerned the establishment of a Flagship Report Review Panel, whose role is to coordinate UNCTAD's three main annual publications: the *Trade and Development Report*, the *World Investment Report*, and the *Least Developed Countries Report*. The Panel aims to facilitate a regular cross-fertilization of ideas, prevent overlap, and promote complementarity and policy consistency among these reports. It is also responsible for considering practical aspects of the reports such as the potential for reducing costs; the staggering of release dates; and the scope for commercial publishing or co-publishing. The Panel was constituted in November 1997 and has met on two occasions to review the outlines of the 1998 editions of the three reports. With the establishment of this Panel, UNCTAD now satisfies the organization-wide requirement, recently endorsed by the General Assembly, that all major publications should be subject to in-house clearance by a review body.

2. The planning of individual publications

6. Once the publications programme has been approved, planning for production of individual publications can commence. The *Report* confirmed the validity of the planning system for intergovernmental meetings which was established by the Secretary-General in February 1997. As part of that system, outlines of parliamentary documentation are discussed well in advance of the meeting concerned. Also in response to another of the *Report*'s recommendations, authors have started to place outlines and drafts of documents for comment by other members of the secretariat on an *ad hoc* cc:Mail bulletin board.

7. An important objective of UNCTAD's publications policy is to ensure policy consistency across the secretariat and conformity with established guidelines. The Secretary-General has entrusted Directors with the primary responsibility for the clearance of documents and for the quality of the output of their Divisions. At the same time, he has established a supervisory mechanism for policy clearance under the authority of the Deputy Secretary-General. Publications covered include parliamentary documentation, as well as the recurrent and non-recurrent publications featured in the publications programme, with the exception of the three flagship reports, which are dealt with by the Panel described above. The *Report* expressed support for the policy clearance mechanism, updated the relevant guidelines and called for their strict enforcement.

8. The new guidelines were brought to the attention of the secretariat, together with a reminder of the importance which the Secretary-General attributes to the policy clearance mechanism. They permit only one document for each agenda item and two substantive items per meeting. In conformity with the 1996 decision of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, parliamentary documentation should not exceed 16 pages. These documents should be submitted for clearance and editing 12 weeks ahead of the starting date of a meeting, so that the 10-week UNOG deadline can be met. In the interests of speedier and more cost-effective processing of documentation, the Editorial Section of the Intergovernmental Support Service (ISS) has begun establishing an "Editorial Guidelines" cc:Mail bulletin board for the use of staff and consultants.

9. As also called for by the *Report*, a system of active monitoring of the documentation production process has been established under the responsibility of ISS, which liaises with Divisions and with the appropriate UNOG services. Documentation focal points are being designated in each Division to follow the documentation production and to liaise with ISS.

10. The second half of 1997 saw a further marked improvement in the secretariat's performance in terms of meeting deadlines for the printing and distribution of documents for intergovernmental meetings (76 per cent of pre-session documents were submitted in time for the 10-week rule or not more than three days late, as opposed to 66 per cent in 1996 and 52 per cent in 1995). This development was largely due to the active monitoring described above and secretariat efforts to reduce the time required for clearance and editing.

11. In the implementation of the new programme of work established after UNCTAD IX, the documents and publications listed in the annex (TD/B/EX(16)/3/Add.1) were processed and published in 1997. Approximately half of UNCTAD's published materials in 1997 belonged to the category of parliamentary documentation. Of this, the reports of proceedings and outcomes of intergovernmental meetings accounted for one third, while the other major category of parliamentary documentation - the analytical reports prepared to support the intergovernmental debate on substantive agenda items - made up the remaining two thirds. The other half of UNCTAD's publications fell into the non-parliamentary category and arose from the implementation of the substantive and operational components of the work programme. As the *Report on Documentation and Publications* pointed out, UNCTAD's development mission can only be realized if both the results of policy research and analytical work and the lessons derived from field operations reach the individuals and institutions which shape and implement policies in member States. Apart from the analytical reports prepared for intergovernmental meetings referred to above, the dissemination of information for this purpose takes place through various types of publications. In 1997, these included directories, handbooks, CD-ROMS, analytical reports and books -- including some produced jointly with other organizations -- newsletters and bulletins, discussion papers, and information and technical materials arising from technical cooperation projects.

3. Dissemination

12. In line with the *Report*'s recommendation, a closer working relationship with UNOG has been established. UNCTAD is represented on the UNOG Working Group of the Publications Board, which deals with a range of matters relating to publications delegated to it by the Publications Board in New York. These include reviewing the publications programmes of departments based in Geneva. UNCTAD has also been seeking UNOG's expertise in the area of marketing and sales, particularly regarding co-publishing opportunities, and it is exploring the possibility of recovering some of the revenue from the sale of its publications for the purpose of reinvesting it in its own publications programme. This issue is being addressed throughout the United Nations system. In his recent comments on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit (see below), the Secretary-General of the United Nations has welcomed further study of the possibility of making a portion of the income earned by publications available to author departments for product development, maintenance of databases, start-up costs and other activities to increase sales revenue.

13. In accordance with the *Report*'s recommendations, the use of the Internet for dissemination of parliamentary and other documentation has been further enhanced over the past year. It is now possible to download pre-sessional documents in English from UNCTAD's World Wide Web site four weeks in advance of the relevant intergovernmental meeting. It is intended to provide the same facility in French and Spanish in the course of 1998. Furthermore, the substantive output of meetings appears on the Web site as soon as it is in final form. Executive summaries of the three flagship reports are now available on the Web site, along with ordering information. The 1994, 1995 and 1996 editions of UNCTAD's *Guide to Publications*, which include titles, symbols and abstracts of the main reports and studies, as well as abstracts of UNCTAD *Discussion Papers*, are also now accessible through the Internet. It is recognized, however, that despite these enhancements there is still room for improvement, particularly with regard to the accessing of documents and publications. (UNCTAD's Web site address is currently http://www.unicc.org/unctad and will shortly be http://www.unctad.org.)

14. Divisions have direct responsibility for authoring those portions of the Web site under their respective purviews. UNCTAD's Information Technology Board fulfills the monitoring, coordinating and peer-review roles necessary to the management of a complex site. When resources permit, the contents of UNCTAD's Web site will be reproduced on CD-ROM periodically to provide the information to those without full Internet access.

15. Particularly in this area of information technology, human and financial resource constraints are affecting the implementation of some of the *Report*'s recommendations. For example, it has not yet been possible to establish an electronic documentation production chain, as called for in the *Report*. An UNCTAD Internet site in all the official languages remains a longer-term goal.

4. Assessment

16. A number of the *Report*'s recommendations regarding assessment of the impact of publications are being carried out. Apart from being available on UNCTAD's Web site, readership survey forms are also being distributed and collected in conjunction with the registration process for intergovernmental meetings. At the same time, a select number of publications are being subjected to in-depth scrutiny on an annual basis. This involves identifying a sample of readers, sending a questionnaire and following up to ensure that the process yields a high rate of response. The results from this and other feedback exercises will be made available to member States.

5. External developments

17. The Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs (EC-ESA) -- one of four executive committees set up by the Secretary-General of the United Nations -- commissioned a review of United Nations economic reports by the United Nations University's World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU/WIDER) in 1997. The review examined the flagship reports in the economic field, including the *Trade and Development Report (TDR)*, the *World Investment Report (WIR)*, the *Least Developed Countries Report (LDCR)*, the *World Economic and Social Survey (WESS)*, the *Human Development Report* (HDR) and regional economic surveys with a view to identifying possible areas of overlap, inconsistencies and

specific value added. The EC-ESA is about to consider the results of the review, together with those of a parallel review of United Nations flagship reports in the social field undertaken by the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD). At the present time, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD can state that the UNU-WIDER review concluded that "though there are some overlaps, each and every one of these reports makes a fairly distinctive contribution in separate areas, that is each contributes significant net value added to our understanding of development issues." The review found that "the standards of all the reports tend to fluctuate between fairly good and excellent". It praised in particular the high quality of UNCTAD's *TDR* and *WIR*, saying that they "combine solid economic analysis with innovative analysis, on widely debated issues". It also found that the data provided in the reports are to a large extent new and additional to that provided by other international organisations and are on the whole consistent across the reports. It recommended that the other reports follow the *TDR*'s example of exploring one carefully chosen special theme each year. It found a fairly clear division of labour amongst the five broadly focused reports, with some overlap between UNCTAD's *TDR* and the *WESS*, produced by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA). The review also suggested possible improvements such as reducing length (*WIR*), paring descriptive parts on the world economy (*TDR*) and increasing interaction between these two reports on the links between trade and foreign direct investment, and strengthening analytical rigour (*LDCR*).

18. Also in 1997 the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) prepared a report for the General Assembly entitled *United Nations publications: Enhancing cost-effectiveness in implementing legislative mandates* (JIU/REP/97/2). It reviewed the following aspects of United Nations publishing activities: the relevance, usefulness and potential for duplication of existing United Nations publications; publications policies and practices, as well as the administrative, managerial and organizational set-up and oversight of the publishing activities of the United Nations secretariat; and various issues concerning the planning, production and sales/distribution stages of the publishing process. The report's recommendations, which were published shortly after the report of the UNCTAD task force on publications, validate the thrust and objectives of UNCTAD's publications policy. For example, the JIU stresses the need for creating oversight mechanisms in author departments. This need has been addressed in UNCTAD by the establishment of a Publications Committee. Specific references to UNCTAD in the report include praise for UNCTAD's attempts at eliciting feedback from readers; using a "zero-based" approach in rewriting the post-Midrand work programme; cost identification and transparency vis-a-vis member States; and joint publishing with other organizations. The General Assembly will be discussing the JIU report at its resumed fifty-second session, taking into account the Secretary-General's comments (A/52/685).

---

[1] This issue has already been dealt with in the context of the agreement between UNCTAD and DESA on closer cooperation in the field of macroeconomic analysis.